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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, October 3, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, the next broadcast from Station _____ will be the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. This 10-minute program is a brief summary of weekly developments in the field of farm business and science. Today's program opens with an item on farm fires.

--oooOooo--

To-morrow, October 4th, is the first day of NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK. Commenting on FARM fires Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde recently said that it is estimated that more than $100,000,000 worth of farm property goes up in smoke every year. That's bad enough, but when we couple that with the fact that these same fires take the lives of more than 3,500 persons the problem becomes serious. Since the majority of farm fires is preventable. Every farm fire that is prevented represents that much gain for the individual and his community. The principal causes of farm fires are, defective chimneys and flues, sparks on combustible roofs, lightning, careless use of matches and smoking, spontaneous ignition of agricultural products, careless handling and storage of gasoline and kerosene, defective wiring, and the imporper use of electrical appliances.

Fires are not the only things that cause farm losses. Insects exact a heavy toll every year. For instance, the Japanese beetle, that troublesome little pest that attacks so many plants, continues to spread into previously uninfested sections of the Country. Specimens were taken this summer as far south as Charleston, South Carolina, and as far west as Columbus, and Cleveland, Ohio. In order to curb the further spread of this little trouble maker, the Secretary of Agriculture has called a meeting to consider the advisability of extending the Japanese beetle quarantine to Ohio and South Carolina. This meeting will be held before the Plant Quarantine Administration in Washington at 10 a.m. October 8.

In spite of the depression, last year we increased rather than decreased the amount of butter we spread on our bread. A Bureau of Agricultural Economics report which says that the per capita consumption of butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk was greater in 1930 than it was in 1929. Each person in the country is now credited with the yearly consumption of 17.75 pounds of butter, 4.71 pounds of cheese, 16.61 pounds of condensed and evaporated milk, and 2.82 gallons of ice cream.

Citrus fruit, from Cuba and the Isle of Pines, which heretofore has been allowed to enter under permit at northern ports only, may now enter any port in the United States where plant quarantine inspectors are stationed, says Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

California offers us plenty of nice turkeys for the winter dinner menus. The California turkey crop is expected to be from 15 to 20 per cent larger this year than it was in 1929. That increase, however, is partly offset by a smaller number of turkeys in storage.

Looking over the week's developments in the field of agricultural science we note that swine sanitation increased profits for an Indian hog raiser last year. The gross increased returns amounted to $45 per sow. This swine sanitation system consists in putting clean sows in clean farrowing pens; moving the sows and pigs to clean pasture not later than two weeks after farrowing; and keeping them there until the pigs are 4 months old or more.

Here's another item on the production of hogs. It's from the Tennessee Experiment Station and says that it cost $4.45 to produce 100 pounds of gain on a wheat ration as compared with a cost of $4.56 for corn fed pigs.

Before I leave the subject of hogs let me remind you listeners that this is the season of HOG CHOLERA. Take no chances with it, but prevent it by sanitation, good feeding, good shelter, and immunization. Ask for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 834-F, entitled "HOG CHOLERA."

Housewives will find new words printed in bold-face type, upon the labels of some canned peaches, peas, pears, tomatoes, cherries, and apricots packed this season and going on the market now. These words are, "BELOW U.S. STANDARD; LOW QUALITY BUT NOT ILLEGAL." They simply mean that quality standard have been designated for all canned foods except meat, meat products, and canned milk. The nutritive value of these newly labeled foods is the same as the standard packed goods, but the price is lower, and that's where the housewife with a limited amount of money to spend this winter will benefit by reading the labels on the containers.

Speaking of new things reminds me that many farmers are finding new uses for electricity. One of the newest is the electrical heating of hotbeds. Another new use for electricity is in dehydrating crops. For example, California has found electricity practical in dehydrating for the preservation of nuts.

Here's an item that will be of interest to every listener who wants to know when mosquitoes bite best. In that connection the Department of Agriculture says that ONLY FEMALE mosquitoes bite. The common "rain barrel" mosquito bites only at night, and can find her victim by television or some other equally puzzling method even in the darkest corner of the room. The common mosquito is the one responsible for that wonderful irritating song that changes a sleeping human to a fighting maniac. The yellow-fever mosquito is a crooked lady because she slips up from behind or even crawls under your clothes to bite and usually bites close to the ground. She bites ONLY in the daytime and is busiest early in the morning and late in the afternoon. However, this mosquito will bite indoors all day, flies quietly, and endulges in NO singing. The fresh-water or marsh mosquito is a severe biter and gets in her best work in the evening about dusk. This mosquito spends its day in the grass, and will bite you during the day if disturbed. The malarial mosquito will bite you all night, and even carry on into the day, especially on dark days.

While I'm on the subject of mosquitoes and before I conclude today's program I want to remind you of the two available publications that have come from the presses this week.

"SOME FACTS ABOUT MALARIA" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No.450-F, and the information in this publication is especially timely at this season when chills, fevers, and "shakes" are making the rounds.

"PLUM AND PRUNE GROWING IN THE PACIFIC STATES," is the title of a newly revised Farmers' Bulletin No.1372-F.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This, ladies and gentlemen, concludes the Farm Science Snapshots broadcast from Station _____in_____. Let us know if you want free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, October 10, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: , 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now, ladies and gentlemen, Station _____ in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture presents the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS a weekly review of news items in the field of farm business and science. Today's program opens with an item on road building as an aid to the unemployed.

--oOo--

The United States Bureau of Public Roads has aided the unemployed throughout the country during the past five months. For example, the emergency appropriation of $80,000,000 advance fund, together with $160,000,000 regular Federal aid and State funds, totaling $240,000,000 has been put to work by the bureau on wholly new projects to provide employment in the various States. What's the result? There were 148,000 persons employed on the State-Federal highway programs in January, 1931. This number increased rapidly as weather conditions permitted, and the August report showed that more than 384,000 persons are now employed in road work in the United States.

Recently authorized warehouse companies in the South to advance to cotton farmers having Federal drought relief loans, $5 a bale to cover the cost of picking if they wish to hold the cotton for later sale.

Speaking of the harvest season reminds me that this year's supply of livestock grain feed is in excess of last year's supply, but that stocks of hay are smaller than they were a year ago.

In that connection the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that there has been a reduction of about 10 per cent in the number of chickens raised this year compared with last. The bureau estimates that there were 459,000,000 chickens on farms on January 1, 1931, compared with about

470,000,000 on January 1, 1930.

I don't suppose paved roads and automobiles are responsible for the decrease in chicken numbers, but they are responsible forthe growing number of birds and animals killed on highways every year, says the Department of Agriculture which states that very few small birds can fly faster than 25 miles an hour and that they have no chance whatever with a fast motor car. Small birds, jack rabbits, ground squirrels, and the box tortoise are the chief victims of paved roads and fast cars.

Paved roads and automobiles are not the only enemies of wild life. Forest fires and droughts both take heavy tolls every year. Last year forest fires swept over more than 52,000,000 acres of land in this country. That's an area greater than the States of Ohio and Indiana combined.

Paul G. Redington chief of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey says that America's wild fowl are in the most precarious situation in their history on account of the severe droughts of the last few years. Mr. Redington advocates the reduction of the annual kill as a means of maintaining a sufficient number of birds to withstand these periodic droughts which have a habit of dropping in on us from time to time.

Trees, as well as birds, animals, crops, and people have suffered from the recent severe droughts in this country. In order to save the lives of valuable trees in Washington it has been necessary to resort to the artificial feeding of some of these undernourished trees thought to be due to last summer's drought. At regular intervals during the summer tree experts of the Capital City fed the trees with meal by drilling holes 3 or 4 feet deep near the base of the tree, filling these holes with meal, and pouring water into the holes. How's that for scientific farming?

Speaking of science reminds me that 40 per cent of the approximately 3,000 counties in the United States are now free of bovine tuberculosis. That's a splendid showing and a great gain, but the battle is still on and will continue until the victory is won and the country free of this troublesome pest.

Scientists in the Department of Agriculture have found that the red wheats produced in the Americas lead the world in milling and baking qualities but that some of the durum and white wheats produced in other countries are superior to ours.

You listening farmers who want to know what foreign country produced your alfalfa seed are advised to remember the following color scheme which is set up by law. Alfalfa seed from South America must be stained orange red. That from Africa and Turkestan must be stained red, and that from Canada must be stained slightly violet. All other imported alfalfa seed must be stained one per cent green.

Here's something for the mother of that baby that is just beginning to creep and crawl around on all fours. Infant dresses are no longer appropriate for the crawling baby----ROMPERS are more comfortable, easy to make, and easy to wash and laundry. For further information on this subject ask the United States Department of Agriculture for a free copy of Leaflet No.79-1 entitled "ROMPERS."

And now for the other Department of Agriculture publications that have appeared this week. Make a note of those you want. "GAME LAWS FOR THE SEASON OF 1931-32" will be of interest to hunters, sportsmen, and lovers of wild life. This is a new publication.

Another new publication released this week is entitled "THE RED HARVESTER ANT AND HOW TO SUBDUE IT." The red harvester ant is an insect that causes considerable losses in cultivated fields and orchards in the Southwestern States. This red harvester ant not only destroys crops but it is also a great annoyance around dooryards and is especially troublesome in city lawns in the southwest. This ant can sting and bite and does both when molested, crowded, or cornered. If you want to find out how to get rid of this little red nuisance, ask for a free copy of the new Farmers' Bulletin No.1668-F, entitled "THE RED HARVESTER ANT AND HOW TO SUBDUE IT."

"CYCLES OF GROWTH IN COTTON ROOT ROT AT GREENVILLE, TEXAS," is the title of a new Department of Agriculture Circular No.173-C.

Among the newly revised publications we have 4 this week.

"FEEDING DAIRY COWS, --------- ---------Farmers' Bulletin No.1626-F
"HOG LICE AND HOG MANGE,----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1085-F
"ONION DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL,".....Farmers' Bulletin No.1060-F
"THE CONTROL OF MOTHS IN UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE"--------- -----is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1655-F, and that's the last publication for today.

Get in touch with your county and home demonstration agents for information about local agricultural problems. These representatives can also tell you about the various publications of your own State agricultural experiment station.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This concludes the Farm Science Snapshots presented by station_____in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture. Send your request to this station for free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program.

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FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, October 17, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, at this time each week Station ____ presents the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. This program deals with weekly developments in the field of farm business and science. Today's opening snapshot deals with the agricultural situation.

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"FAIR CROPS, LOW PRICES," was the summary of the agricultural situation on October 1, of this year. This report comes from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which says that the CENTRAL FACT in the season now drawing to a close, is that the prices of farm products have suffered further declines. Some crops are better than others, as always happens, but as a whole the yield per acre is about average. The total production of food crops for this year is slightly greater than the 10-year average, while feedstuffs are a little below the average.

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In connection with the money end of farming Secretary Hyde says that farmers repaid ---BEFORE ANY OF IT WAS DUE-- more than a million dollars of the money loaned them this year by the Government for the purchase of seed, feed, and rehabilitation. The first loans were not due until September 30, yet the last week in that month brought in collections of nearly a half million dollars. Commenting on this the Secretary of Agriculture said, "The repayment of this large amount before ANY of it was due is very gratifying. It justifies the faith of the Government in advancing this money to the farmers who needed it to tide them over a period when they could not get money elsewhere."

In passing now from the business end of farming to the conservation of wild life, we are reminded, and you listeners are reminded that the one month open season for shooting ducks in the northern part of the country is half over. The number of birds that fly back to their nesting grounds in the North next spring will be only a reminder of the mighty hordes old-time hunters used to watch if you hunters used to watch if you hunters kill the bag limit whenever it is possible on every day of the month allowed for

FARM [illegible] SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, October 17, 19[illegible].

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. [illegible]

[illegible]: Ladies and gentlemen, [illegible] FARM [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible]," [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

shooting. Be reasonable in your kill this fall, warns the chief of the United States Biological Survey!

Passing now from the conservation of wild life to the field of scientific research, we note that scientists of the Department of Agriculture recommend derris powder for killing fleas on cats and dogs. Scatter a teaspoonful of the powder along the back of the animal. Fresh pyrethrum powder may be used for the same purpose, Neither is poisonous to humans or animals.

"Dredging for oysters is exciting," says Dr. A.C. Hunter of the Federal Food and Drug Administration who states that some unscrupulous dealers have made their customers pay oyster prices for ordinary water. Here's a practical tip on what to look for when buying oysters. If the oysters are bled almost white and bleached, with soft, spongy flesh of little flavor and with the meat almost entirely lacking in a salt flavor, and if, when drained, they show much thin, watery liquor, the chances are 10 to 1 that they have been adulterated with excessive quantities of water.

The dog tick or wood tick heretofore known only as a pest of dogs, must now be regarded as a pest of major importance, says the Zoological Division of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Scientists have found that the dog tick or wood tick is capable of transmitting bovine anaplasmosis, a disease occurring from coast to coast as far north as Kansas. Not only that, but it has recently been stated that this tick is also capable of carrying the Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever recently found in the East and South, far from the western area where it has been known for years. I might add that the death rate in spotted fever is high.

Scientists in the Department of Agriculture announce that "VEGETABLE WEEVIL," is the name of a new invader in the South and in California. The vegetable weevil was found in Stone County, Mississippi, in 1922. Since that time it has spread to 55 counties in Mississippi, sections of Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and California. The vegetable weevil is a small, grayish brown snout beetle, about one-third of an inch long. The young have gray V-shaped marks on their wing covers, but these merge with the dark color of the beetle as it grows older. The most serious injury is done by the larvae of this beetle, which, like the adults, feed principally upon host plants at night.

While we're talking about new developments I want to give you this one on hogs. The American consumer is gradually demanding pork products that contain a larger amount of lean in porportion to fat, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This is a development in consumer preference that the producer should keep in mind because the days of big lumber and railway-construction camps and the demand for large quantities of dry salt

pork have passed into history. The present market demand is for a hog with a slaughter weight of about 200 pounds, rather long, fairly deep, fairly well finished, and carrying a good proportion of lean meat.

This is the 17th of October, harvest time, and the season when thousands of farmers select seed corn from standing stalks in the field. In that connection the Bureau of Entomology says that the annual loss from the corn earworm in this country amounts to approximately $40,000,000. This loss can be reduced at least one-half says the bureau if farmers will select a variety of corn with long, tight husks, well suited to local conditions, and then plant it early so that the ears will silk before the earworms become abundant.

It's impossible for me to cover the inexhaustible supply of agricultural information in a 10-minute radio talk. I can only give you a few of the high lights. If you have local agricultural problems, get in touch with your county and home demonstration agents. These local representatives can also tell you about the various publications of your State agricultural experiment station. I can tell you about the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture. And now if you have pencil and paper handy I'll give you the two publications that appeared this week. Are you ready?

"CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR THE HOME," is the title of a newly revised Farmers' Bulletin No.1311- F. This publication says that chrysanthemums are one of the striking features of the fall garden, and that these perennial plants with the showy blossoms can be grown with success over most of the United States except in the extreme North.

For the benefit of hunters, sportsmen, and lovers of wild life the department has reprinted Miscellaneous Circular No.13-MC, entitled "LOCAL NAMES OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS." If you want to learn the nicknames of birds in the different sections of the country, ask for a copy of this illustrated 100-page circular.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This, ladies and gentlemen, concludes the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS presented by Station _____ in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Send your request to this station for free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program.

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FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, October 24, 1931

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, if you want to find out what's going on in the field of scientific agriculture, listen to the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture and broadcast from Station____at this time each Saturday. Today's program opens with news about the Russian cotton crop.

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Recent reports have indicated an 80 per cent increase in Russia's cotton crop this year. However, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics discounts these forecasts and says; "All information now available points to some increase in the 1931-32 Russian cotton crop over that of 1930-31, but past experience indicates that this increase is likely to be moderate and not in keeping with claims now made for it."

Cotton growers and the cotton industry in general will welcome the news that cotton twine produced in the United States is to replace jute twine imported from India in tying packages of letters in Uncle Sam's mail. This new service becomes effective January 1, 1932, and will provide a market for approximately 3,000,000 pounds of cotton twine a year.

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R-FSS. In a radio talk the other day B. W. Allin of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said; "Farmers on the average will have to sell three times as much produce this year with which to pay their taxes as they did in 1913----because farm produce on the average is now selling for only three-fourths as much as it did before the War, while farm taxes per acre in 1930 were more than two and one-half times the pre-war level."

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A recent statement from the Iowa State College of Agriculture says that dairymen in Iowa cow testing associations culled approximately one out of every ten cows last year, and that this culling plus better feeding and management practices resulted in an income over cost of feed of $34.90 a cow. This report comes from the records of 102 cow testing associations operating in 78 counties.

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The time of year that a dairyman selects for his cows to freshen has something to do with the year's profits according to the North Dakota Agricultural College which says that fall freshening

was the most profitable for North Dakota dairymen in 1930. North Dakota dairy herd improvement association cows that freshened last year during the months of September, October and November returned an average income over cost of feed $9 greater than cows that freshened in December, January and February; $15 greater than the ones that freshened in March, April and May, and $12 greater than the cows that freshened in June, July and August. Cows that freshened in the fall months produced more milk and butterfat, consumed more dollars' worth of feed, and returned a greater income over cost of feed per cow than at any other season. Fall freshening was first, winter freshening second, summer third, and spring last.

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Turning now from the business end of farming to the conservation of wild life Paul G. Redington, Chief of the United States Biological Survey reminds us all that water fowl and other migratory birds are now in the midst of a serious crisis resulting from previous prolonged droughts, drainage of breeding grounds, and from overshooting. Hunters can greatly remedy the present situation by being reasonable in their kill this fall. To some extent the future of the wild duck depends upon the unselfishness of every hunter who shoots a duck gun this fall.

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Wild ducks are not speed demons in the air and have never competed for the Schneider Cup. The alibi of the hunter who said that the ducks he missed went by him 180 miles an hour has been "shot to pieces" with actual statistics on the speed of birds compiled by a Bureau of Biological Survey worker in an airplane. Ducks and geese are capable of very good speed when forced, but ordinarily they flip along at approximately 40 miles an hour. A duck hawk in California made a top speed of 180 miles an hour while chasing its prey. Mallard ducks in France and England flew from 50 to 58 miles an hour while a flock at top speed in California made only 55 miles an hour. Pintails chased by an airplane made from 55 to 65 miles an hour while a canvasback ran up the speedometer until the arrow pointed to 72 miles.

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Turning now to the field of scientific investigations we note that hog cholera is on the increase in about one-third of the principal hog-producing states. There is plenty of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus on hand now to meet present demands, and hog raisers are warned to protect endangered herds by vaccination. Don't wait until the disease reaches your own herd. If there is cholera in your community, or if there was cholera on your place last year------vaccination is the safest policy because 85 per cent of the hogs that contract cholera die.

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The water in your automobile radiator may not freeze this winter if it contains plenty of honey, but the Bureau of Standards says that it takes 2 parts of honey to 1 part of water to prevent freezing at a temperature of zero. That's too much honey for best results, and

since honey is one of the choicest and most valuable of foods, it is doubtful if the production will ever reach such proportion as to make it necessary to use the surplus in automobile radiators. Better stick to other anti-freeze solutions. Most motorists are likely to find them more suitable for the radiator.

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Now if you'll reach for that radio pencil that you use for jotting down numbers of bulletins, I'll give you the list of Department of Agricultural publications that have rolled from the big presses in Washington this week. Are you ready?

"CARE OF MILK UTENSILS ON THE FARM" is the title of a new Farmers' Bulletin No.1675-F. It opens with the reminder that failure to clean milk utensils thoroughly and properly treat them to kill bacteria is one of the main reasons why milk and cream sour.

Another new publication is Farmers' Bulletin No.1671-F, entitled "SHORTLEAF PINE." It says that fully stocked stands of shortleaf pine 30 years old should average 63 feet high and 9 inches in diameter about breast high, and should contain about 500 good trees to the acre.

"GROWING CHRISTMAS TREES AS A SIDELINE," is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No.1664-F.

"FLEAS AND THEIR CONTROL," is the title of a revised Farmers' Bulletin No.897-F.

Cotton farmers are invited to ask for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No.831-F, entitled "THE RED SPIDER ON COTTON AND HOW TO CONTROL IT."

Western potato growers are invited to write for a copy of Circular No.191-C, entitled "TIME OF PLANTING AS AFFECTING YIELDS OF RURAL NEW YORKER AND TRIUMPH POTATOES IN THE GREELY, COLORADO, DISTRICT."

Winter truck gardeners will find valuable information in Leaflet No.2-L, entitled "CUTWORMS IN THE GARDEN."

The radio clock in front of me says that my time is up so good bye and good luck until this time next Saturday.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, you have been listening to Station____broadcast the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. Write this station for free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program, and tune in for another SNAPSHOT broadcast at this time next Saturday.

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FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, October 31, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, it's now time for Station_____ to present the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. This 10-minute program deals with weekly developments in the field of farm business and science. As it is the Hallowe'en season it's natural for to-day's program to open with a snapshot on Hallowe'en.

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It hasn't been so many years since James Whitcomb Riley said there's something about Hallowe'en that makes us all feel younger. And it is this feeling of youth and vigor that makes us take courage and start all over again----at the Hallowe'en season when the frost is on the pumpkin, and the fodder's in the shock.

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The Secretary of Agriculture recently apportioned to the various States $125,000,000 in Federal aid road construction funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. More than $100,000,000 of this will be available for NEW projects. The secretary made the apportionment two and one-half months in advance of the usual date to enable the States to get an early start on plans for next season's construction.

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Farm wages were lower on October 1, 1931, than they have been in 15 years says the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Despite the decline in wages the supply of farm labor is reported above normal. The demand for farm labor is below normal. The decline in wages from a year ago is general for all classes of farm help, but is slightly more pronounced for day labor with board than for other classes.

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Speaking of prices reminds me that P.E.Johnston of the Illinois College of Agriculture says that farmers who sell corn at present low prices must shave the cost of harvesting. To do this, he says, use mechanical huskers where the yield is sufficiently high. But if yields are low, the cost of mechanical harvesting goes up. The cost of harvesting 30 bushels of corn from an acre of land with a one-row mechanical husker was 3 cents a bushel more than the cost of harvesting 50 bushels per acre.

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Economists estimate that one-fifth of the cattle and calves coming to the central livestock markets go back to the country for further feeding. The percentage is especially high during the fall season. This wide separation between breeding ground and feeding ground, between grower and finisher, gives rise to numerous marketing problems, and adds considerably to the cost of the meat. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No.1464-DB discusses this matter, and points out how the livestock industries can avoid part of this loss by using standard classes and grades in buying and selling feeder cattle.

DEAD hens make the largest item of flock depreciation in New York poultry flocks says E.G.Misner of the New York College of Agriculture. This depreciation amounts to about one-fifth of the total expense of the laying flock.

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Iowa farmers gather their eggs once a day and market them once a week during the fall season according to returns from a questionnaire answered by 130 farmers.

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The Australian wheat crop is one-fifth smaller than it was last year according to a recent report to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The economists estimate that the wheat acreage in Australia this year has been cut to three-fourths of the 1930 area. However, this year's smaller crop is still substantially larger than the 1929 crop of 127,000,000 bushels.

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Turning now from the business end of farming to conservation, we note that Kansas pasture land subjected to burning produces less vegetation than unburned land. Five years' experimental burning of typically hilly bluestem pasture in eastern Kansas by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station established this fact. The growth of vegetation begins slightly earlier on burned areas during average years, but in cold, backward springs the vegetation grows faster on unburned areas. Burning had little effect on the control of weeds and brush unless it was done as late as May first.

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One third of the farms in the United States yield as much as $ 220 worth of timber per year says the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The annual farm forest crop is worth nearly $ 400,000,000 a year in this country.

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In that connection Mr. A.C.Beales of Burton, Ohio, reports that the maple trees in his sirup grove have brought in an average of more than $ 1.28 per tree per year for the past 20 years. The trees are still in excellent condition for producing sirup as well as wood.

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More than 1,300 4-H Club members in New York State took pheasant eggs this year and reared an average of 10 birds to an age suitable for liberation, says a report to the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. The members received one dollar for each bird raised under this plan of restocking the State with pheasants. State officers also plan large-scale propagation of native quail to restock the covers of the State.

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In the field of scientific research we notice that the Department of Agriculture has appointed Dr. Arnold Kent Balls, one of the world's outstanding authorities on enzymes to make special investigations on enzymes, the animal and plant ferments which present such baffling problems in the field of food research.

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The Bureau of Public Roads announces that fifty-five hundred grade-crossings have been eliminated on Federal-aid roads since 1917. The road builders did away with 683 grade crossings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931.

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Three new Department of Agriculture publications have appeared this week. They are;

"PLANTING AND CARE OF LAWNS."--------Farmers' Bulletin No.1677-F.

"REMOVING SPRAY RESIDUE FROM APPLES AND PEARS"-Farmers' Bulletin 1687-F.

"HOW TO PREVENT STINKING SMUT IN WHEAT,"------Circular No.182-F.

Four timely reprints have also appeared this week. They are;

"PREPARATION OF BARRELED APPLES FOR MARKET--Farmers' Bulletin No.1080-F.

"CLEANING MILKING MACHINES." ----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1315-F.

"PIT SILOS,"----------Farmers' Bulletin No. 825-F,

"PORK ON THE FARM--KILLING,CURING AND CANNING--Farmers' Bulletin No.1186-F.

Get in touch with your county agricultural agent if you want to know about the publications of your own State college of agriculture or experiment station.

And now we wish you a happy Hallowe'en, and bid you good bye until this time next Saturday when we'll be back with some more Farm Science snapshots.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This concludes the Farm Science Snapshots broadcast from Station____in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. For free copies of the publications mentioned in to-day's program write Station ____in_____or if you prefer the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

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